(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Survey on child labour in agriculture, trade and industry in the country

5161. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey about the number of child labour employed in agriculture, trade and industry in the country;

(b) if so, what are the present details in this regard (State-wise);

(c) what is the number of child labour employed in each of the hazardous industries in the country (State-wise);

(d) how Government propose to educate and rehabilitate these children; and

(e) what is Centre's and states contribution including voluntary organisations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Children working in different areas of employment in India and state-wise distribution of child workers according to 1981 census are at statement-I and statement-II (*See* below) respectively .

(c) 20 lakhs children are estimated to be working in hazardous occupations. Separate industry wise/state-wise figures in this regard are not maintained.

(d) and (e) The National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Union Labour Minister to tackle the problem of child labour. The NAFCL has adopted a plan of action titled "Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Child Labour" to tackle the problem of child labour in the country. Briefly, it calls for a convergence of services and schemes of the Central and State Governments at the implementing level—the District to effectively handle the identification and rehabilitation of child labour, the economic rehabilitation of the family with child labour and stricter enforcement of relevant laws. This plan of action has been sent to all States/UTs for adoption.

Government is presently engaged in the process of preparing a major action plan to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations which is estimated at 20 lakhs. The Planning Commission has already earmarked an outlay of Rs. 34.40 crores for the year 1995-96 to enable the Government to launch the scheme in this regard.

Statement—I

Children working in different areas of employment in India 1981 *census*
(*Main Workers Only*)

Sl. No.	Nature of Activity	1981 Census	
		No. of child workers in age group 0-14 years (in thousands)	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	4,013	35.93
2.	Agricultural labourers	4,774	42.75
3.	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting plantations, etc.	704	6.30
4.	Mining and quarrying	27	0.24
5.	Manufacturing, processing, serving, repairs, etc.	965	8.64
	(a) Housing industry	425	3.80
	(b) Others	540	4.84
6.	Construction	79	0.71
7.	Transport, storage & communication.	34	0.31
8.	Trade and commerce	246	2.20
9.	Other services	326	2.92
	TOTAL :	11,168	100.00

Statement—II

State-wise Distribution of child workers (0—14 *age group*) *according to* 1981 *census*
(*Main and Marginal workers*)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Workers in the age group 0—14
		1981 Census
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,951,312
2.	Assam	**
3.	Bihar	1,101,764
4.	Gujarat	616,913
5.	Haryana	194,189
6.	Himachal Pradesh	99,624

1	2	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	258,437
8.	Karnataka	1,131,530
9.	Kerala	92,854
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,698,397
11.	Maharashtra	1,557,756
12.	Manipur	20,217
13.	Meghalaya	11,916
14.	Nagaland	16,235
15.	Orissa	702,293
16.	Punjab	216,939
17.	Rajasthan	819,605
18.	Sikkim	8,561
19.	Tamil Nadu	975,055
20.	Tripura	24,204
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,434,675
22.	West Bengal	605,263
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,309
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17,950
25.	Chandigarh	1,986
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,615
27.	Delhi	25,717
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9,378
29.	Lakshadweep	56
30.	Mizoram	6,314
31.	Pondicherry	3,606
	TOTAL :	13,640,872

**1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.